

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV.

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NUMBER 5.

REED'S REASONS.

The Financial Discussion Begun in the National House.

REED'S SUBSTITUTE MEASURE.

It Provides for Interest Bearing Certificates of Indebtedness—A Speech in Its Support—Yesterday's Senatorial Proceedings.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The opening of today's session in the Senate was accompanied by a rather stormy scene between two members of that body. An objection which Mr. Harris (Dem.) of Tennessee made to a request of Mr. Mitchell (Rep.) of Oregon to be allowed to address the Senate in explanation of a report which he proposed to make was resisted by the Oregon Senator, who, after some little exchange of courtesies, indulged in the cutting remark that the Tennessee Senator was "capable of doing an unusual and insolent and ungentlemanly thing." For this the angry reply was made that Mr. Mitchell's conduct was "contemptible." There was some more stormy indications after this point but a timely use of the gavel by the Vice-President prevented any further explosion of anger on either side and business was proceeded with.

The District appropriation bill crowded out other matters and occupied the remainder of the day's session, the bill being passed before adjournment. At one point the financial question broke out in the shape of an amendment offered by Mr. McLaurin (Dem.) of Mississippi, looking to the coinage of the silver bullion in the treasury to the amount of the seigniorage (\$55,000,000), but the amendment to which it was offered was decided by a vote of the Senate to be out of order and Mr. Laurin's amendment fell with it. After the District appropriation bill was taken up—not, however, displacing the bankruptcy bill as the unfinished business, and the Senate at 4:45 adjourned for a brief executive session.

House.—The first day's debate in the House on the currency and banking bill, with authority to issue low-interest long-time bonds to maintain the gold reserve, brought out Mr. Reed's substitute for the measure which has been discussed the past day or two. The speech in which he presented the proposition was the principal feature of the day. The bill is in brief that the Secretary of the Treasury will be directed to issue 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness to meet the deficiencies in receipts, the gold reserve to be used only for the redemption of greenbacks. These certificates, he said, might be for two years or less and could be redeemed out of the surplus receipts which the Secretary estimates the Treasury will have this year. This would avoid all questions, he said, which under the passage of the committee's bill, and meet the present exigency. The Republicans, he said, were willing to forego any party advantage that might be obtained from a continuance of present conditions and join in the passage of a measure that would relieve the country, but it must be such a measure as commanded the support of the people of the South were with him on the subject and that in that section of the country the fight for sound money must be made and would be won.

Conclusion. The proposition to meet the difficulty which he had to make, said Mr. Reed, was that to meet the deficiency in receipts the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness in sums of \$50 to \$100 and multiples thereof, leaving the gold in the banking department untouched, for the redemption of the greenbacks. This would enable the people to determine whether or not they really wanted gold in exchange for greenbacks, and their possession in the treasury might be a guide to know what to do with them in the future. And the surplus which Secretary Carlisle predicted, if it should come to exist, Mr. Reed said, could be used to take up the certificates of indebtedness which might be of two years' duration or even less if desired.

The debate was participated in by Mr. Springer (Dem.) of Illinois and Mr. Patterson (Dem.) of Tennessee in favor of the bill, and by Messrs. Walker (Rep.) of Massachusetts, Hall (Dem.) of Missouri, Swanson (Dem.) of Virginia, Simpson (Pop.) of Kansas, McKeithan (Pop.) of Nebraska, and Pence (Pop.) of Colorado against it.

Messrs. Walker and Cox also have substituted for the pending bill which they propose to offer.

Before the currency and banking bill was taken up several private bills were passed; also a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior to suspend the location of lands upon railroad grants until further action by Congress.

During the debate to-day on the banking and currency bill Mr. Pence (Pop.) of Colorado emphasized a point made by Mr. Simpson that if the Secretary of the Treasury would obey the law and redeem the treasury notes issued under the act of 1890 in silver dollars, the difficulties surrounding the treasury would disappear.

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Reed's Speech.

Mr. Reed said it was possible that the science of statesmanship might be exhibited in the bill under discussion; but was the art of statesmanship certainly was not. What was needed was a measure that would meet the crisis, if there were a crisis in national affairs. However much a man might approve what was in the bill, he said, it were the better part for him to oppose and criticize it if it contained anything that in his opinion would prevent it becoming a law.

If the President and the party in power had addressed themselves in a different manner to the treatment of the situation that confronted them, the conditions would have been different. Legislation to provide the necessary amount of revenue to meet expenses would have prevented the present difficulties. The cause of the trouble, Mr. Reed said, was not the existence of \$500,000,000 of demand notes; they were mere bagatelle as compared with the ability of the country to pay. The first cause of the trouble was the passage of the tariff bill which has, so far resulted in a deficiency of \$107,000,000 in revenues. The next and other cause was the management of the treasury, by which the business department in the absence of revenues, drew upon the reserve of the banking department instead of borrowing money on its own account to meet the demands upon it. The President in this exigency, said Mr. Reed, has appealed to Congress and we are faced with the situation. We are willing to help our country, irrespective of party advantages, but it must be done in accordance with what we believe to be right, proper and honest.

The cause of the trouble, Mr. Reed said, was due to the re-issuance of greenbacks after being redeemed, together with a falling off of receipts to meet expenditures. In support of this proposition Mr. Reed quoted Horace White, and the figures of the treasury. These latter showed that since this administration came into power, the operations of the treasury had resulted in an emergency of \$320,000,000 of demand notes, for which there is no gold to meet them. In view of what we have met and vanquished in the matter of finance, said Mr. Reed, that ought not to stagger us. And it is not what staggers us, that is due to a mad rush of the people to exchange greenbacks for gold.

The remedy for the trouble, in his opinion, is to separate the two departments of the treasury and give to the business department sufficient receipts to meet the expenditures. There was in the accomplishment of this, however, he admitted, a difficulty arising from the pride, he might call it, in the present tariff bill. To admit that that bill could or should be changed would involve confession and confession might be suicide. (Laughter.)

Otherwise party feeling would be aroused and the House would come to no conclusion. The proposition to meet the difficulty which he had to make, said Mr. Reed, was that to meet the deficiency in receipts the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue 3 per cent. certificates of indebtedness in sums of \$50 to \$100 and multiples thereof, leaving the gold in the banking department untouched, for the redemption of the greenbacks. This would enable the people to determine whether or not they really wanted gold in exchange for greenbacks, and their possession in the treasury might be a guide to know what to do with them in the future. And the surplus which Secretary Carlisle predicted, if it should come to exist, Mr. Reed said, could be used to take up the certificates of indebtedness which might be of two years' duration or even less if desired.

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THEY CAN'T DO IT.

Cleveland's Friends Are in a Minority in the Senate,
NO BOND SCHEME CAN CARRY.

Silver Men Have a Majority of Eight.

Yesterday's Proceedings—Pacific

Railroad Bill Beaten—Lieutenant Generalship Again.

Adjudged at 5:35 p.m.

DESPERATE VEN.

Two Robbers Arrested After a Long Chase.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 2.—After having made their escape from a detachment of the police early this morning and eluding the latter in the day, two men giving the names of Charles Johnson and John Love, who are believed to be the perpetrators of robberies in the Cumberland valley, were captured late this afternoon and lodged in the county jail. Their arrest is the talk of the town to-night.

News was received this morning of a burglary committed at Carlisle last night. The Harrisburg police were notified to be on the lookout and six patrolmen were dispatched to the two bridges crossing the Susquehanna into Cumberland county with orders to intercept any suspicious characters they might see.

Shortly after Queen Liliuokalani was arrested her house was searched and in the were stores of arms and dynamite found.

The arrests referred to have resulted in the restoration of order in Hawaii.

Later advices, dated Jan. 27, say that quite a large quantity of arms, imported for the use of the rebels, have been seized in addition to those found in the house of the ex-queen, Messrs. Sayas, the importers of the arms have been fined.

MRS. LILLI.

The Ex-Queen of Hawaii is Under Arrest.

A-188.

S-CARGED W-T REASCH.

A Search of Her Residence Discovers a Store of Dynamite—Connected with the Rebellion—Fusco—She is Liable to Banishment.

as the description of bonds to be struck off is determined upon.

THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

A Blotter Shot by a Non-Union Conductor.

Brooklyn, Feb. 2.—John C. Weston, a non-union conductor on the Green Point line, this evening shot and wounded Joseph Froncza, a striker. The shooting was the outcome of an attempt to drag Weston from the platform of his car by a mob of several hundred persons. Policeman Marsh arrested Weston, and the crowd was threatening to lynch him.

A petition will be presented on Monday at the meeting of the board of aldermen, petitioning that body to revoke the license and franchise of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad company, the Atlantic avenue railroad company and the Brooklyn Queens County and Suburban Railroad company, alleging that said companies grossly violated laws of the nation, State and city, thereby causing great loss to the interests of the people of Brooklyn.

—E CIRCULAR.

Gold, Silver and Paper Now Used in the United States

Washington, Feb. 2.—Advices received here from Honolulu under date of Jan. 19 announces that ex-Queen Liliuokalani has been arrested on the charge of complicity with the insurgents in the recent rebellion. In addition to the insurgents leaders have been taken into custody and are being tried by court-martial. Three of the leaders pleaded guilty of treason. Martial law is maintained. The rebellion against the rebels scattered, and some time later Wilcox, Mo. in, Buttelman and others of the leaders of the insurrection were captured and, as already stated, are being tried for treason before a court-martial.

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WAS-NG-ON CONVENT.

The Ex-Queen Has Few Friends Among Good Americans.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The news from Hawaii to the effect that ex-Queen Liliuokalani has been apprehended on a charge of treason caused much comment on the Republican side of the Senate, but Democrats declined to say anything about it. Mr. Frye (Rep.) of Maine said that the republic, after it became the established government, ought to have shipped this woman out of the country and the time had now arrived when that course should be pursued without further delay. She should, he thought, be promptly banished.

Mr. Platt (Rep.) of Connecticut spoke of the ex-queen as Mrs. Dominis, and said she was a citizen on the Islands subject to the laws of the country, and if she had been guilty of treason she should be punished as any other person might be punshed. The safety of the little republic suggested that she be immediately transported. These sentiments were endorsed by Senators Aldrich, Lodge and others.

Samuel Purdy, married; 30 years old; lower jaw torn off and right side of face and part of nose and forehead shattered, bluffy bruised and arm broken; will die.

John O'Keefe; married, aged 40; left leg, broken; spinal column injured; ribs broken and face cut, probably fatally injured.

Anthony Duffy; aged 23; both legs broken; cut and bruised about the head and body.

Two men whose names were not learned were seriously hurt. They were removed to their homes in Binton. The other injured were taken to hospitals in Pittsburgh.

All were laborers in the new Westinghouse plant. They had been sent to the warehouse for certain castings. The articles wanted were in a barrel. The barrel had formerly contained wood alcohol. During the period it had been heated up, and gas had generated. The men knocked in the barrel head and one lighted a match to look at the castings.

A terrific explosion followed. The heavy castings were blown in all directions, some falling 50 feet distant; others passing through the roof. The men standing about the barrel were struck by the iron mussels and their clothing scorched by the blinding flash. The injured men were quickly attended by physicians and given every attention.

Boiler Explosion in Illinois.

Peoria, Ills., Feb. 2.—The boiler which furnished the steam to operate the electric light plant at Washington, Ills., 10 miles east of here blew up last night, badly wrecking the building and injuring five people; one fatally.

The injured are: Daniel Heddlestone; injured internally; will die; William Slinzbaugh, engineer; slightly injured; Isaac McDonald; crushed by falling brick; Daniel Donaldson; several ribs broken, and hurt internally; Isaac Holland, badly bruised. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The damage will amount to several thousand dollars.

Death from Coal Gas.

Greeley Center, Neb., Feb. 2.—The family of T. H. Hoelworth, a leading merchant of the town, was found this morning in a state of asphyxiation as a result of inhaling coal gas. The little boy was dead and the father almost gone. Physicians worked with them for hours, and it is thought Mrs. Hoelworth will recover, but there is little hope for her husband.

Debs in New York.

Brooklyn, Feb. 2.—Master Workman Connally stated to a United Press reporter to-night that Eugene V. Debs of the A. R. U. arrived in this city at 8 o'clock to-night and called at his (Connally's) home in Williamsburg, where they held a consultation, after which Mr. Debs left for New York. Mr. Connally refused to say where Debs was staying in New York.

Struck by the Train.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 2.—Henry Courland and Mrs. Anna Lowrey, both white, were struck by a seaboard air line train which was backing out from the Union depot to-night. Both the man and the woman will die. They were walking on the track going home. A train was approaching on the adjoining track and they did not hear the train which came upon them from behind.

All Want to Get In.

St. John's, N. F., Feb. 2.—Sir William Whitney is experiencing great difficulty in forming a cabinet, owing to the number of aspirants for places. Over one-half of his following of 22 members want to carry out an order to print cards as soon

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The Opposition Confident of Beating the Government.

THE ADDRESS TO THE ROYALTY.

It Will be Made a Test of Party Strength

Cecil Rhodes Admitted to the Privy Council—Severely Cold Weather Last Week.

(Special Cable Letter.)

London, Feb. 2.—The cabinet have held three meetings this week with the result of finishing the Queen's speech. The document was taken to Osborne to-day by the Marquis of Ripon, secretary of state for the colonies, and Lord Carrington, the Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's household, for the purpose of obtaining the approval of Her Majesty.

It is now known that the ministers have decided that if the ministry must fall it will fall fighting, consequently the speech from the throne will contain reference to all the reforms of which the ministerial party approves without regard to whether they are likely to pass during the coming session or not. Even though the government should survive the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech it is absolutely certain that they will not be able to pass anything more than the Welsh church bill and the Irish land measure in the course of one session.

In these circumstances the supporters of the local veto measure and the questions of payment of salaries to members of Parliament registration reform and the unification of London must content themselves with the government's approval of their pet schemes, but with what grace they will do so it remains to be seen.

The Reply to the Throne.

The main question now is how the government will fare during the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. If the Rednourites adhere to their resolve to oppose the government it will be defeated. The Liberal abstainers include Mr. Florence O'Driscoll, member for South Monaghan, who is in Australia, Mr. Alfred Webb, member for West Waterford, who is in India, and Mr. William Randal Cremer, member for the Hægerdorf division of Shoreham, who is in America. Besides these there are two others who are confined to their beds by illness, and it is not at all likely that any one of them can occupy his seat at the opening of Parliament on Tuesday.

Before the beginning of the debate on the address the Conservatives threaten to move to expunge the resolution censuring the London Times for calling the Irish members "mercenaries." This action is to be taken upon the ground that

it is now stated that Mr. Justin McCarthy, the Irish leader accepted a check for £2,000 from Lord Tweedmouth, but the motion will not likely be insisted upon,asmuch as even the Tories attach the Trust were in court in obedience to subpoenas but the court took no evidence except that of President Green and but Mr. Lawrence.

The day was full of sensational surprises, chief of which was the admission of Mr. Green that he had bought large blocks of Whisky Trust stock on the Wednesday following the appointment of the receivers, and that he was heavily short of the market.

Attorney Mayer's arraignment of Mr. Greenbut was a severe one. He accused him of misleading the stockholders' committee in regard to a meeting which was to have been held in Peoria for the purpose of inquiring into the affairs of the trust. The receivers were named Monday, but notwithstanding he knew of this fact, the receiver-president was accused of setting the date of the meeting for Thursday, three days after the Trust had been placed in the hands of receivers personally.

Nathan Blouin of New York also took a line at Mr. Greenbut and did not spare him. It was stated by the counsel for the stockholders that John F. Olmstead, the only responsible person who signed the petition on for a receiver, did not become a record stockholder until the day the receivership was granted and this statement was not denied by counsel for the receivers. No claim, however, that Mr. Olmstead long before he went on record as a stockholder had blocks of the stock.

Attorney Mayer said Mr. Greenbut was interested in a number of companies which furnished supplies to the trust and was engaged in making out orders to sell his own stuff a great part of his time. Moreover, he drew four big salaries from the trust and picked up an expense account that was princely in its proportion.

Mr. Mayer named John J. Mitchell of Chicago, president of the Illinois Trust company as a man that would be satisfactory to his clients in every respect and Mr. Blouin said Mr. Richard B. Harshorne of New York would be entirely acceptable to the New York stockholders whom he represented.

Through A. S. Veeer, their attorney, a number of the holders of bonds expressed their preferences for Mr. Greenbut as a receiver, but counsel for the stockholders' claim that Mr. Greenbut holds the most of these bonds and that it amounted to a commendation of himself. Mr. Veeer finally refused to give the names of his clients but did not deny that Mr. Greenbut was the most important one.

The proceedings at times grew very warm, and once or twice the attorneys on both sides intimated no let by the truth was being vindicated. Each side accused counsel for the other side of being personally interested in winning the case by reason of private affairs which would be advanced thereby.

Among those who heard the arguments were the members of the Deb's party, who asked special permission of the judge to be allowed to sit near to them.

The Mexican Situation.

City of Mexico, Feb. 2.—The tone is calmer here to-night, but the position is still wholly uncertain. It is generally felt that Guatemala is not financially able to pay a considerable indemnity to Mex. co. Furthermore an agreement to pay an indemnity would ruin President Barrios politically. Hence, it is claimed war must ensue unless Mexico foregoes a large portion of her claim. The negotiations have exceeded the critical point and a public declaration of Mex. co's intention is daily expected. Meanwhile the foreign minister has caused the postponement of possible action in the matter.

A Judicial Sensation.

An attempt has been made during the past week by eminent politicians and financiers to procure the removal of Justice Sir Roland Vaughan Williams from Queen's bench division of the high court of justice to another court, and the movement has excited the greatest indignation.

Judge Williams's court deals with the winding up of companies and adjudicates whether there directors have been culpable in any way, or whether there

have been any fraudulent transactions in connection with the administration of the affairs of such organizations.

It was Judge Williams's censure of Mr. Mundella in his capacity as director of the New Zealand Loan company that forced

that gentleman to resign his position in the cabinet as president of the Board of Trade.

Judge Williams is popular because he is severe in his method.

He hunts out swindles and denounces those

who cause them, no matter how eminent the culprit may be.

In view of several

impending cases, presumably involving

persons in high places, it is attempted to secure the transfer of Judge Williams from the court of Queen's bench.

The storm of indignation which the attempt has aroused has compelled the Lord Chancellor to couple his proposed re

moval of the judge with his promise to re

instate him after a while.

This has only added fuel to the fire.

The affair opens up a grave scandal.

It appears that Baron Herschel, the lord chancellor, wrote to Justice Williams a short time

ago asking him to withdraw some of his

comments which the judge made upon

the conduct of Mr. Mundella in connec

tion with the New Zealand company.

This the judge refused to do, and Lord

Herschel repeated his request, whereupon

Judge Williams threatened to publish

Baron Herschel's letter if the matter

was pressed any further. It is a matter of notoriety that prominent board of trade officials are seeking to oust Judge Williams with a view of bushing cases in which influential persons are implicated.

Meanwhile persons of this character have heaved sighs of relief upon learning that the British detective who went to Argentina to secure the extradition of James Balfour, the absconder promoter of the Liberator Building society, has left Buenos Ayres in despair of getting Balfour into his clutches. The trial of Balfour would have involved some well-known London men who had by the failure of the authorities to bring the absconder to justice.

Cecil Rhodes and Delagoa Bay.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the premier of Cape Colony, was sworn in as a member of the Queen's privy council at Osborne and a short time later went on board the steamer Athenian on his return to the Cape Colony.

In the meantime the Delagoa Bay question became acute Germany recently notified England that the Kaiser's government would not allow her to acquire the bay and its surrounding territory. Portugal has already refused to sell the bay to Rhodes or to the Cape Colony or to the British government, but it will be sold to a company formed of Dutch and German capitalists.

It is rumored that the Rothschilds and Mr. Rhodes are projecting a tremendous South African scheme, which will require a capital of many millions of pounds. The scheme is said to include the combination of all the gold mines in Witwatersrand under the control of one company.

Cold Weather.

The weather during the week has been phenomenally severe throughout England. Only one mail has been able to leave Caithness for 10 days, and many rural posts have been snowed up and chilled into insensibility. The cold in London has been the most severe that has been experienced for many years, and the hungry unemployed workers have suffered greatly.

Dispatches from Rome state upon Vaticano authority that the Pope is now making arrangements to assign special faculties to the apostolic delegation at Washington, making a sort of ecclesiastical tribunal to adjudicate the differences of Catholics and deal with priests and bishops as regards ecclesiastical discipline. It is expected that Czar Nicholas and the Czarina will visit England in June. They will reside in Buckingham palace during their stay as the guests of the Queen, and will be present at a series of magnificent state functions which will be given in their honor.

A STORY SCENE.

An Army Contract to an Englishman Makes 3 Frenchmen Angry.

Paris, Feb. 2.—There was a stormy scene in the Chamber of Deputies to-day over an interpellation in regard to the action of Gen. Mercier, late minister of war, in signing a contract for the construction of river transports for Madagascar with an English firm.

Gen. Zurlinden, minister of war, explained that the price asked by the English firm was 450,000 francs, whereas the Havre firm demanded over 1,000,000 francs for the work but several deputies nevertheless insisted upon cancelling the English contract. The uproar became so great that the sitting was finally suspended for a time.

WEEKLY GAZETTE

Published Every Thursday.

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ADVERTISING

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No claims are allowed against employees of the GAZETTE to defacto any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon. Address remittances and communications to

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,
Editor and Publisher.

A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF

Indications have not been wanting for some time past that the House of Representatives at Washington was growing restive under the control of the Committee on Rules, the body which the House itself, by the rules adopted at the beginning of the session, had constituted a steering committee. It was not until Monday, however, that the House squarely repudiated the leadership of the committee, and took the bit in its teeth.

The action of the House, in voting down the proposition of the Committee on Rules that a certain time be set aside for the consideration of the financial bill prepared by the Committee on Banking and Currency, in answer to the President's message, amounts to a vote of want of confidence. In the English House of Commons, or in the French Chamber of Deputies, such a vote would cause the prompt resignation of the Ministry, and would be followed either by the formation of a new Ministry or the dissolution of the legislative body and an appeal to the constituencies. In this case, however, the appeal to the constituencies has already been had, and the dissolution is to come on the fourth of March, by constitutional provision; so that nothing answering to the European way is necessary or admitted.

Nevertheless, the action of the majority is not without importance. It shows that the Democratic party in the House formally repudiates the leaders whom it distrusts with the duty of guiding legislation. It shows that the majority will have none of the President's plan of reorganizing the currency. It shows that the Democratic majority in the House is hopelessly divided against itself, and incapable of getting together on any proposition relating to the finances of the country; and as a consequence of this that no legislation for the relief of the existing situation can be had in the present Congress.

These things were quite evident before; but they had not been demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt. Now there is no room for any mistake. We suppose this means an extra session.

THE COLORADO WOMAN.

The organ of the Equal Suffrage league of this State is a monthly magazine called the Colorado Woman. If it had an editor and a proof-reader it might be a rather creditable production. One expects typographical errors in a daily newspaper—we find them frequently even in such a pattern journal as the New York Sun—but in a monthly magazine we do not expect them. Still less do we expect gross grammatical blunders. The February number of The Colorado Woman is full of plural subjects with singular verbs, singular subjects with plural verbs, sentences without predicates and misspelled words; and as for the punctuation, the pepper-box method could scarcely have produced so bad a result as the one actually attained.

This may seem unfair criticism; let us take some concrete examples. Here is a very learned article on "Theosophy" by Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford. Here is one sentence of it, as printed in the magazine: "An outgrowth of conception is the belief in the possible possession of the Threnetic gift or the awakening by and the intimate union of the soul with God and its counterpart, the Theophatic, which is consciousness of this harmonious identification with Deity."

Properly punctuated, this sentence would mean something; as it stands, it is nonsense. The word Deity occurs four times in the article, and all four times on the same page. Twice out of the four it is spelt "Diety."

For examples of punctuation, take this (page 66, "The Modern School"): "In our mental work are we doing our best, then let it alone if not let us consider. For long years we have made number the base and centre of our curriculum and yet our pupils enter the high school with two little facility in addition, arithmetic is well taught, note the skill and patience of the teacher and pupil struggling with fractions, but to our view it is prematurely taught."

This is a fair sample of the whole article. Not all the rest are as bad, but they are all very bad indeed.

What the articles would have been like, if the spelling and grammar and punctuation had been revised and corrected, it is hard to tell; but as they are anything but a credit to the nominal editor of the magazine, Miss Grace Espy Patton, or to its sponsor, the Equal Suffrage league. If the Colorado Woman wishes to make an impression outside of the State that is favorable to her intelligence, some care should be taken to make this literary organ at least grammatical and orthographical. This February number, as an attempt at a literary to private advantage; that the value of other property is enhanced by the presence of churches; and finally, the following, which we confess we are unable fully to grasp, and which we therefore print verbatim et literatim:

"A State is great and becomes greater in its taxable wealth as it builds up, fosters and promotes its schools, public and private, and all institutions which attract wealth; and no instrumentality is so efficient, confessedly so, as those in institutions which furnish security to life and property, and for this we rely upon whatever have for their aim and purpose the reduction of want and crime, production, is simply ridiculous. Surely there must be some woman who could be engaged, who would at least see that the spelling in the magazine was right, that the verbs agreed with their subjects, and that periods were put at the end of sentences. We appeal to the Equal Suffrage league, for the good name of Colorado, not to permit another number of The Colorado Woman to issue from the press until an editor and proof-reader are secured, who understand their business.

CHURCHES AND TAXES.

We find that the position we have taken on the question of taxing the property of churches and other organizations founded for a charitable or semi-public purpose, but not under the control of the State, has been misapprehended by some of our friends, who seem to think that all those who favor the taxation of church property are necessarily enemies of the church.

We do not think it needs any statement of ours to show our readers that The Gazette is not, and never has been, inimical to any church. Churches represent a charitable or semi-public purpose, but not under the control of the State, itself, by the rules adopted at the beginning of the session, had constituted a steering committee. It was not until Monday, however, that the House squarely repudiated the leadership of the committee, and took the bit in its teeth.

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As for hospitals, that is a different matter. If the State (or county, or city) has no hospital in a certain place, and it is considered proper that the State should maintain such institutions, we can see no constitutional or moral objection to even a direct subsidy to some hospital already in existence, on the ground of its being to a certain extent, a State institution and doing work that the State ought to do.

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Similarly in regard to schools. The State has no reform school for girls. The Roman Church maintains one called the House of the Good Shepherd. We see nothing unconstitutional—whatever other objections there may be—in making use of this institution temporarily for State purposes, and granting money to it in so far as it does work which the State ought to do. In both these cases, the money is granted, or the exemption from taxation made, not at all because these are religious institutions, or for the support and maintenance of the form of religion preferred by the founders of the institutions, but simply because these are temporary State institutions.

It would be a great deal better for the State to have its own Reform School for Girls; it would be a great deal better, on some accounts, for the city or the county to have its own hospital; but so long as they do not, those must be used which are in existence.

The principle, as we trust, has been made clear, is different where churches and hospitals are concerned. It is a little surprising to us that the agitation against taxing church property seems to be mainly in Protestant hands. We can understand how the Roman Catholic Church, always believing in a church and State united, should protest against taxation by the State; but we cannot see why any Protestant Church, avowing belief in a complete divorce of church and State and entire voluntary support, can with any consistency make any protest against the abolition of the oligarchy of temporary State subsidies.

But we are apparently digressing from the point, which is, that any law applying to the government of cities should be framed on general principles, should be applicable to cities generally of that size, and should be in accordance with American ideas and principles.

The bill which the Pueblo oligarchy has presented is one which is not framed on general principles, which does not pretend to be applicable to any other city than Pueblo, and which violates every American idea of government.

That ought to be enough to kill the bill. But these gentlemen propose either to inflict their oligarchical plan on Colorado Springs, or relegate us to a city of the second class. Our rights, our desires, are not to be considered. The law must be changed to suit the North End of Pueblo; if Colorado Springs doesn't want the law changed, let her stay in the second class.

The more we consider this matter, the more we don't like the idea of a self-constituted committee attempting to dictate to the citizens both of Pueblo and of Colorado Springs.

SOME FEBRUARY MAGAZINES.

We shall not have space to-morrow to notice the February magazines and rather than put it off until they have grown stale, we will attend to some of them at once.

The first to come is Demarest's, which is a very good monthly of its kind. We often wonder why so many periodicals are printed especially for women, and why all the women's magazines, and women's pages in Sunday newspapers, are devoted exclusively to dress and housekeeping. Such publications are of course insulting to the intelligence of women, but there are so many of them that seem to be reasonably successful that we have been obliged reluctantly to come to the conclusion that there must be a great many women outside of Colorado, of course—who are not interested in reading anything except gossip, and fashion and menus.

The second to arrive is usually Harper's, which has not yet accepted the new fashion of coming exactly on the first of the month, but still holds by the old fashion of arriving in time to remind us that the first is coming in about a week. Harper's for February is notable for the number of stories in it. Besides Mr. Hardy and Mr. Davis, which are continued, there are short ones by Hopkins, Smith, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Grace King and Julian, Ralph. They are alike in that none of them get anywhere. They are not stories, they are impressionistic sketches. They are all uncomfortable and sad, and we are frank to say we don't like them. Mr. Davis's story is much better, for it has humor of the more cheerful kind, and there is some story to it.

Mr. Hardy's is so much better described by its first one, "The Simpletons," than by its new one, "Heart's Insurgent," that the name alone is not even changed. The characters are much the same as in the first, but still holds by the old fashion of arriving in time to remind us that the first is coming in about a week. Harper's for February is notable for the number of stories in it. Besides Mr. Hardy and Mr. Davis, which are continued, there are short ones by Hopkins, Smith, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Grace King and Julian, Ralph. They are alike in that none of them get anywhere. They are not stories, they are impressionistic sketches. They are all uncomfortable and sad, and we are frank to say we don't like them. Mr. Davis's story is much better, for it has humor of the more cheerful kind, and there is some story to it.

Arrangements have been made by the Republican club of this city for a Lincoln Banquet which will be the largest affair of the kind ever held in Colorado Springs. It will be in the Coliseum next week Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, probably. There will be nine or ten speakers, strictly limited in their time, so that the whole may be finished certainly before 10 o'clock. A limited number of tickets—probably four hundred—will be printed, to be sold for \$1 each; and it will be "first come, first served." As soon as the tickets are ready, the fact will be announced in The Gazette.

A unique feature of the banquet will be the patriotic songs, in which all are expected to join; and the words of which will be printed so that all may sing.

The assignment of subjects to the different speakers will be published this week. The topics have been carefully chosen, and with a view to the unification of the whole series.

We have no doubt of the complete success of this banquet. Guests of course will be present, in probably as great numbers as men. It should be the event of the season.

PUEBLO'S "ONE HUNDRED."

Of course it does not occur to the gentlemen from Pueblo that anybody outside of Pueblo could have any possible interest in any bill relating to cities of the first class. Very few of them, probably, had ever heard of Colorado Springs, and none of them had any idea that it was more than a way station on the road to Mammoth. That is about as far as the bill goes.

We have no doubt of the complete success of this banquet. Guests of course will be present, in probably as great numbers as men. It should be the event of the season.

The argument in favor of Senate No. 61 is almost ludicrous from one point of view. According to the State Constitution, all laws relating to cities must be general in character, and apply to all cities of a certain size. One expects to

see it present, when a bill is brought forward outlining a system of government to apply to all municipalities of a certain size, that the measure so brought forward embodies the best practicable system of government for municipalities of that size. But these Pueblo people make no pretense at all. They are honest. They are thinking only of Pueblo, and they don't care a rap about municipal government in general, or City Councils in any other place in particular. All they care for is that their City Council has increased their taxes, and they want to get rid of the Council Worth.

It seems to us that the gentlemen from Pueblo are non-scholars. If they succeed in their scheme, the chances are that within a few years their little units of three, the representatives of their oligarchy, will be giving them worse government than their City Council ever did. Who is it that wants to change the law of the State for the sake of a few taxpayers in Pueblo? Seventeen men went before the legislature, a sub-committee of the Committee of One Hundred.

Do the people of Pueblo want the change? A petition signed by 4,000 names was presented against it by the City Attorney. Will the legislature listen to the 100, or to the 4,000?

It may be that the 100 could govern Pueblo better than the 4,000; but that is not the American way. The 100 can govern under the present law, if they want to, and if they have the brains and capacity for leadership. The 4,000 in any city are generally only too glad of efficient leadership. The 100 want to rule, let them rule through the 4,000, not as an oligarchy but as the choice of the majority.

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TWO METHODS OF REFORM.

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The first to come

MINES AND STOCKS.

CLAUDE SACHS.....Mining Editor

SILVER8 .60 LEAD.....83.00

COLORADO SPRINGS EXCHANGE.

First Call.

Colorado Springs, Feb. 5.—Business today opened up in good shape again and the price of the stocks very much the same as on Monday, that is to say, the silver was strong and the gold ones strong. Great surprise was created when 75 was bid for A. J. and the stock was immediately placed, it being followed by a bid of 75 for 600 which was as quickly filled. This naturally had a depressing tendency on the stock, but it closed in good demand at 75. Anaconda was the most active stock of the morning with 12,500 sales. The total was largely due to a block of 10,000 which changed hands at the last moment at 37 1/2. The stock is, perhaps, not quite so strong as during the past week but it is, nevertheless, in good demand at 25 and better. Mt. Rosa was another active stock and brought 25 1/2 and 25 1/4 going at those figures. Its condition seems to be in no wise changed. Mollie Gibson continues to sell at 95 and Specimen offered at 25 1/2 is taken up. Half the stocks on the list were traded in, with an average of over 300 sales in each.

Bid. As'd. Sales.

| | Low. | High. | Sales. |
|---------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| Addie E..... | 5 | 11 | 10500 |
| Aola..... | 14 | 34 | 1000 |
| Adole..... | 14 | 34 | 1000 |
| Anchorage-Leland..... | 9 1/2 | 10 | 1000 |
| Bankers..... | 2 | 2 1/2 | 1000 |
| Blue Bell..... | 2 1/2 | 3 | 1000 |
| Black Diamond..... | 8 | 10 | 1000 |
| Broken Hill..... | 4 1/2 | 6 | 1000 |
| Ben Hur..... | 1 | 2 | 1000 |
| Bull Hill Apex..... | 6 | 7 | 1000 |
| Buckhorn..... | 14 | 15 | 1000 |
| Calumet..... | 14 | 15 | 1000 |
| Champion..... | 4 1/2 | 5 | 1000 |
| Combination..... | 5 | 10 | 1000 |
| Columbine..... | 1 | 1 1/2 | 1000 |
| Colo. City & Manitou..... | 14 | 15 | 1000 |
| Copper Mountain..... | 2 | 3 | 1000 |
| Enterprise..... | 7 1/2 | 9 | 1000 |
| Elkton..... | 80 | 100 | 1000 |
| Eureka..... | 14 | 15 | 1000 |
| Free Coinage..... | 3 | 3 1/2 | 1000 |
| Garfield-Grouse..... | 14 | 15 | 1000 |
| Golden Dale..... | 14 | 15 | 1000 |
| Gold King..... | 8 | 10 | 1000 |
| Gold Standard..... | 3 1/2 | 4 | 1000 |
| Gould..... | 3 1/2 | 4 | 1000 |
| Granite Hill..... | 6 1/2 | 8 | 1000 |
| Goldstone..... | 0 1/2 | 0 5 | 1000 |
| Isadore..... | 0 25 | 0 5 | 1000 |
| Jack Pot..... | 2 | 2 1/2 | 1000 |
| Keystone..... | 2 | 2 1/2 | 1000 |
| Lottie Gibson..... | 3 1/2 | 3 1/2 | 1000 |
| Ladesa..... | 2 | 2 1/2 | 1000 |
| Lehman..... | 5 | 6 | 1000 |
| Monarch..... | 7 | 8 | 1000 |
| Moose..... | 65 | 70 | 1000 |
| Mundo..... | 14 | 2 | 1000 |
| Mutual..... | 5 | 6 | 1000 |
| Matt France..... | 14 | 15 | 1000 |
| Nipple Mountain..... | 14 | 15 | 1000 |
| New Market..... | 14 | 15 | 1000 |
| Naugat..... | 3 1/2 | 4 | 1000 |
| Opah..... | 3 | 4 | 1000 |
| Oppen Bell..... | 7 1/2 | 8 | 1000 |
| Ororo Grange..... | 0 02 | 0 02 | 1000 |
| Raven Hill..... | 4 1/2 | 5 | 1000 |
| Railway Postal..... | 0 | 1 | 1000 |
| Ruth-Ester..... | 0 25 | 0 5 | 1000 |
| Star of the West..... | 0 25 | 0 5 | 1000 |
| Sacramento..... | 0 25 | 0 5 | 1000 |
| Safety..... | 5 | 6 | 1000 |
| Shasta..... | 14 | 15 | 1000 |
| Standard..... | 14 | 15 | 1000 |
| Tirasca..... | 14 | 15 | 1000 |
| Victor..... | 3 05 | 4 | 1000 |
| Victor Consolidated..... | 14 | 15 | 1000 |
| Virginia M..... | 14 | 15 | 1000 |
| World..... | 14 | 15 | 1000 |
| Wheel of Fortune..... | 14 | 15 | 1000 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 14 | 15 | 1000 |
| United Mines..... | 7 1/2 | 8 | 1000 |
| Antlers-Park Regent..... | 14 | 15 | 1000 |
| Del Monte (Creede)..... | 6 1/2 | 8 | 1000 |
| San Fernando..... | 10 | 10 | 1000 |
| Total sales..... | 205.00 | | |

Curb Sales.

ounces; Gilpin, 332 ounces in eight deposits; New Mexico, 24 ounces; Idaho, 8 ounces; old jewelry, 18 ounces. Three big retorts, each about the size of the crown of a man's hat, came from the San Miguel Consolidated company, and weighed 325 ounces.

in the Anaconda tunnel, 400 feet below the surface workings, has given the stock a tremendous start and it is now in great demand at 40 cents. As there is now no doubt about the nativeness of the reported strike, an advance, although not perhaps in the immediate future, is inevitable. As these leading mines have monopolized all the interest, the other gold stocks have been quiet but they are likely to strengthen through sympathy and increased confidence in the future success of the Cripple Creek district.

Speaking of the exchange and other matters the Woods Investment company say: "While it is not to be expected that any institution will give universal satisfaction, we believe the exchange is being recognized, both locally and by holders of mining stocks throughout the country, as an important factor in the business, the acceptance of stock by its listing committee, and it is an endorsement and recognition not obtainable in any other way.

It is unusual to hold the exchange responsible for the low prices at which certain stocks are selling; these prices are, as a rule, governed by the law of supply and demand, there being less opportunity for manipulation with listed than with curb stocks as it is, in many cases, impossible to secure absolutely reliable information as to sales and prices on the latter. Work was recently resumed on the main Anaconda tunnel and it was a strike of rich ore at a point 1120 feet

in which was the main factor in causing the renewed activity in this stock. While a large vein containing some very rich ore was disclosed and further development may demonstrate that it is the main lead, the tunnel has been driving for, or a spur from the same, it is easy to over-estimate the value of the strike as but a small portion of the vein is pay.

It is, however, very gratifying to the stockholders, many of whom had about given up hope of the tunnel striking anything."

Current News.

Over one hundred thousand shares have been bought and sold on change in the past two days.

James Burns of the Portland is quoted as saying that the mine would produce a million and quarter in 1895.

The Hillside, on Mineral Hill, returns some fine assays but the ore is not sufficiently rich in body for shipment.

Off board sales yesterday were: Anaconda, 1000 at 37 1/2; Fanny Rawlings, 800 at 42; Union, 2000 at 9 1/2 and 4000 at 10% buyer 30 days.

It is thought that the Scranton and Anna Lee veins will unite at a depth of about 900 feet. The shaft of the former is 500 feet deep and goes down at the rate of 50 feet a month.

A seam of ore a foot wide running about two ounces has been opened up on the Triangle at a depth of 60 feet. It is probably not the Dolly Varden vein, which has recently given a lease on the extension of the Granite vein.

The company will not consider a bond on the claim but are willing to lease it, and it is probable that a prominent firm of the city will do so. The Mt. Rosa company has recently given a lease on the Granite vein.

A company proposes to start work in Virginia and California during the coming summer to filter the ocean water and collect 97 per cent. of the 3 per cent. of gold contained herein. The company is called the Carbon Gold Precipitated company and it is estimated that with a force of eight men it will be possible to handle a plant of 2000 barrel vats, each one of which will filter a steady stream of half an inch diameter. This would be a steady flow of 1000 miner's ducies of water. The collection of gold at 3 cents per cubic yard can easily be estimated for every hour's run of the plant. The process proposed is the invention of Giles O. Pearce.

Weekly Letter Ext. note.

Messrs. Doubleday, Ropes & Co., in their last weekly letter say: "The working of the A. J. mine has been badly interfered with during the past month by very imperfect ventilation. At times it has been only possible to work one-half of the drifts and in many instances in stormy weather hand work has only been practicable. To remedy this trouble a ventilating system has been planned and an engine, blower and air mains have been ordered. All this machinery is on the road and should be in place within 10 days. Development work can then be vigorously pushed forward and the working force increased. Meanwhile the mine is still maintaining regular shipments of about 30 tons of ore per day. Although the Gibson returns at present are much less than they have been for the last few months, they are more than sufficient to pay expenses. It has not yet been announced that a February dividend will be paid, although the company are in a position to do so, as they have a reserve of \$30,000 in the treasury."

The last shipment of ore from the Kentucky Belle at Cripple Creek ran 2100 ounces in silver to the ton. The low grade ore returned over 90 ounces to the ton. Both consignments of ore were made to the Durango smelter.

The Armstrong & Co., lessees on the Prince Edward, according to the Raven, shipped a lot of about 15 tons of ore to the Victor sampler. We were not able to ascertain the results, but the outward appearance was very flattering.

The last shipment of ore from the Kentucky Belle at Cripple Creek ran 2100 ounces in silver to the ton. The low grade ore returned over 90 ounces to the ton. Both consignments of ore were made to the Durango smelter.

The Nipple Mountain company, operating in Cripple Creek, are about to bond and lease two of their claims located on Nipple Mountain. The properties of the company have largely been inspected by a mining expert who is said to have passed most favorably upon them.

A rumor has been going the rounds of a big strike having been made in one of the Isabella properties lately but upon inquiry at headquarters this was denied. Some very good assays have been obtained on some of the ore, however, and it is thought that this is the cause of the rumor.

The Jolly Tar is the lower extension of the Strong mine and owned by the Strong Mining company. Wilson, Culp and Dickie have got a year's lease and bond on the property and they are putting it in shape very well, which will be in operation in one week from now. The property is in the best locality and the work is progressing.

A few men are working on the Mary McKimney at Anaconda, but are now idle. The claim shows one of the strongest veins in that part of the district, but the vein has not been mineralized as highly as some others. A treatment that would have a profit on \$10 ore would make the mine a small bonanza.

The finishing touches have now been put to the new office of Messrs. Lindsey & Fitzpatrick, room 20 Bank Bldg. The result is that the firm have one of the most handsome offices in the city. The front part of the office is divided off with a polished mahogany and wrought iron partition which is very handsome.

The floor inside is furnished with rich rugs and the rest of the fittings are in keeping.

The lessees on the Comstock mine, belonging to the Golden Eagle company, who have been working on a vein for some time past, struck a horse at a depth of 40 feet, and lost all trace of the vein. Drifting was started, however, and now what is supposed to be the vein has been discovered once again but in a very pinched condition.

There does not appear to be much fact behind the rumor that a big strike had been made in the Specimen vein. The company of that name, T. C. Gibson, emanates at Cripple Creek and no news has been received at headquarters in a day to verify it. More than one of the leases are showing up in good

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Rezin E. Maxwell, by his certain deed of trust, dated May 15th, 1888, recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of El Paso county, Colorado, in book 110, at page 413, conveyed to Kirk H. Field, trustee, the following described real estate, situate, lying and being in the county of El Paso, and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Southwest quarter, southwest quarter section two (sw. sw. 2) southeast quarter, southeast quarter section three (se. se. 3), northeast quarter, northeast quarter section ten (ne. ne. 10) and northwest quarter, northwest quarter section eleven (nw. nw. 11), all in township thirteen (13), south of range seventy-one (71), west of the sixth (6th) principal meridian. In trust, to secure the payment of one promissory note or bond therein described, together with the interest thereon as provided for in said note and deed of trust; and, whereas, said Rezin E. Maxwell has made default in the payment of said note; and, whereas, it is provided in said note, and whereas, the same become due and payable, and, whereas, it is provided in said deed of trust that if the said Kirk H. Field, trustee, shall remove from said county or refuse to act, the then acting clerk of El Paso county, State of Colorado, shall thereupon become his successor to the title to said property, and the same become vested in him in trust for the purposes and objects of said deed of trust, with all the powers, duties and obligations thereof; and, whereas, the said Kirk H. Field, trustee, has removed from said county and State and has refused to act in this behalf; now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and by virtue of the power given to him by said note, and by virtue of the powers vested in me by said deed of trust, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, I, the undersigned, now acting clerk of El Paso county, State of Colorado, as trustee, do hereby give notice that I will, on the twenty-fifth day of February, 1895, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., of said day, proceed to sell the property hereinbefore described, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in the County Clerk's office, in the county of El Paso, State of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said note and the interest thereon and the expenses of executing this trust.

W. HOWBERT, Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Successor in Trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs Feb. 5, A. D. 1895.

L. E. Kenworthy, Attorney, Colo.

Date of first publication Feb. 7, 1895.

Date of last publication March 7, 1895.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest from May 1, 1888, on a certain promissory note, dated Feb. 1, 1888, executed by Abbie A. Peabody and John A. Peabody, for one thousand dollars (\$1,000), due five years after date with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum payable quarterly to the order of Charles P. La Lanne, at the First National bank of Colorado Springs, Colo., and secured by a deed of trust to Frank D. La Lanne and John B. Harper, trustees, and in case of their absence from the county of El Paso, or refusal or failure or inability to act, then to the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county as successor in trust; dated Feb. 1, 1888; recorded Feb. 2, 1888, in book 110, page 43, of El Paso county records; and

Whereas, The said Frank D. La Lanne and John B. Harper, the trustees herein, are permanently absent from this county, and

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and under and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by said deed of trust, I will, on Tuesday, March 12, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., sell at public auction at the front door of the County Clerk's office, in the county of El Paso, all the right, title, and interest and equity of redemption of the said Abbie A. Peabody, in and to the following described property, to-wit:

The east one-half (1/2) of the northwest quarter (4) and the west half (1/2) of the northeast quarter (4) and the northwest quarter (4) of the northwest quarter (4) of section eighteen (18) in township eleven (11) south range sixty-six (66) west, in the county of El Paso, State of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said note and the interest thereon and the expenses of executing this trust.

W. HOWBERT, Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Successor in Trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs Feb. 5, A. D. 1895.

L. E. Kenworthy, Attorney, Denver, Colo.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Literary Department.

MR. BRYCE'S NEW VOLUME.

II.

Last week we made a few remarks in this column on two of the points of Mr. James Bryce's new volume, being the second and last volume of the revised edition of his work on the American Commonwealth, just published by the Macmillan Co., in which we ventured to think that the distinguished author had perhaps not done full justice to our country. To-day we shall say something on the points on which it seems to us he has correctly apprehended the spirit of America, and put before his readers what is now, and is likely to be for many years to come, the best account of this country, in all its various manifestations, that is anywhere to be had.

The most striking thing about the volume, perhaps, is its size and completeness. There is hardly a possible phase of American life upon which he does not touch, hardly a tendency which he has not observed; nor a single movement in American politics which he has not noticed. There are a hundred and nineteen chapters in the book; not one of them is superfluous, and almost every one of them deals with a subject which, if not entirely different from all the others, is different enough to be regarded as a separate manifestation of American life. The amount of labor involved in the preparation of a work like this is prodigious, and hardly to be computed. It requires in the author not only a phenomenal industry, and an exceptional persistency in gathering facts and verifying results, but also the power of interesting attention, and above all, the art of organizing his subject, distinguishing its details, co-ordinating the different parts, and making out of what at first hand might have been a hotch-potch into a consistent and coherent entity.

As an author, we must award Mr. Bryce a very high place among those who have written on political subjects; for he has fulfilled all the requirements which we have mentioned; and his literary style is for the most part excellent—direct, straightforward, as clear as crystal, and employed with a nice sense of the value of words.

Now for some of the particular points. In the first place, Mr. Bryce recognizes that the American people, in their political life, are among the best, and is not afraid to be bold in exposing our own countrymen to the neglect of Palestine by the Turks, that it is hard to realize that it was once wrested from the Moslem, and held for Christianity for a century; and that Jerusalem was the capital of a kingdom very respectable in extent, and decidedly important in its influence on the nations both of Europe and of Asia. Godfrey of Bouillon, and in a smaller scale, the crusades, are among the best, and is not afraid to be bold in exposing our own countrymen to the neglect of Palestine by the Turks. This he emphasizes, and he has several chapters devoted directly to different phases of this topic. Nowhere has it been pointed out so clearly that our legislators are governed by what they regard as the opinion of the country; that the general opinion, when ascertained, always prevails; that it is regarded as true, and part almost of the order of nature, that the mature judgment of the people must be right; or even when it is not surely right, must prevail; that the American people have a profound contempt and almost aversion for the religious spirit of the people; that it is an axiom in this country, that Lincoln put it, "You may not all the people some of the time; you may fool some of the people all the time; but you cannot fool all the people all the time." Nowhere is the readiness of the American people to acquiesce in the verdict of the majority and to yield gratefully until you may get a chance to have the majority on your own side, more clearly recognized. And no other author, foreign or American, has pointed out so well the sources of public opinion, and the reasons why it is so omnipotent in this country.

At first reading, we inclined to think that Mr. Bryce had not given credit enough to the rest of the country, a majority of public opinion, as we see it, does not directly; but he does it indirectly and in many places, taking it for granted as it were, that this force is known to everybody as the greatest and most controlling in influencing opinion. There is no such nation of newspaper readers in the world as our own; no nation where the people are interested in so many things; and opinions are formed, not generally by sudden conversion but by constant attrition—or perhaps it would be better to say, a constant building up, line upon line, precept upon precept. It is rather rare to find a man who differs much in his opinions from those which are advanced by the daily paper which he reads. There is, to a sure, a great attraction for the editor to have a set of opinions which he thinks will be those of his constituency; and men generally take papers which they know before-hand are likely to be in accord, at least in a general way, with the opinions they hold in politics, but making all allowances for these things, it is still true that the editorial utterances of the news-papers of the country are the most powerful agency in forming the opinions of the people.

Then, too, opinions are formed not only from the expression of the opinions of others and the absorption thereof; they are formed quite as much, in regard at least of a great many matters, from a perusal of facts, or of what purport to be facts, as these are published in the news columns of the daily papers. Editors know this as well as any one, and the most unscrupulous of them have their news, dressed up, and their questions twisted, to fit their own view of what the facts ought to be. There is one news-paper in this State which is a conspicuous instance of this sort of editing, and there are others in various parts of the country.

As a rule, however, the editor is bound by a professional honor which obtains among the guild to present facts as they are, or as nearly as they can be ascertained, in his news columns, and reserve the expression of opinion for his editorial columns. The best news-papers all do this, including the large majority of the influential journals of the country.

We must not, however, allow the interest we naturally feel in newspapers to draw us away from the discussion of the volume directly under consideration. And perhaps we cannot give the reader of this any better idea of the immense variety of topics which are covered by Mr. Bryce than making a selection from the table of contents. We cannot enumerate the titles of all the hundred and nineteen chapters, but we can give a few of them, and here they are:

A flying machine that actually flew—nationally but too well, or rather, not exactly when but distinctly before it was required to do—described by Kipling, S. Maxim, in Harper's Young People for Jan. 29. A weight of 8000 pounds, lifted from the ground and carried along through the air, in opposition to the will of the designer and, in spite of the mechanical restraints which he had contrived, ponderously emphasizes the claims of this invention to be seriously regarded—and no longer lightly dismissed as a mere mechanical toy. Professor Maxim's

in the instance now described is the sort of failure that proves strong and promises future success.

The same number of the Young People contains "The Brownie Play," by John Kendis Bangs, illustrated by C. J. Graves, and the first instalment of "The Scutney Mall," a new serial story for girls and boys.

It makes me very tired—I use the expression in its dignified and literal sense, and not in the irreverent spirit of contemporary slang—to hear that Mr. Gladstone has taken up some new project and is successfully carrying it to completion. Energy and enthusiasm are admirable qualities, but they seem to be very unequally distributed. Most of us feel glad if we are sufficiently endowed of them to last 30 or 40 or even 50 years, when, the supply being exhausted, we are compelled to do as Mr. Adele said, "We will let some future life when it is possible that knowledge will be more easily acquired."

To hear of a man of 85, who cannot certainly be suffering from enfeeblement, transacting the opuses of Horace for the fun of it, like watching people play tennis on a July afternoon—you admire the courage of the enterprise without any desire to participate. Most of us give up doing things for the mere pleasure of the activity, whether mental or physical, before we have reached the two-score point; and the idea of a man well past twice that age undertaking voluntary toil as a recreation from a life crowded with necessary care is to continue sufficient to tried out men and women born years after Mr. Gladstone's pair had begun to widen.

Kate Field's Washington.

An unusual diversity is shown in the contents of The Century for February. Professor Sloane's "Napoleon," which continues to be the leading feature of the magazine, reaches the period of Napoleon's first success as an author in the famous pamphlet, "The Supper of Beauharnais," his appointment as a Jacobin General, and his mission to Geneva. The illustrations include reproductions of rare portraits and of notable paintings by contemporary and modern artists, and special articles on the Crusades and the history of the Saracens.

The first detailed account that has

been given of the murder of Empress Eugenie is contributed by Mr. R. Dorsay Mohun, United States agent in the Congo Free State. Through the information of his sergeant, who was a member of the Emin relief expedition under Stanley, Mr. Mohun was enabled to arrest two of Emin's assassins, and he skilfully extracted a confession from them before they were executed. The story of the tragedy is told in their own graphic language. Mr. Victor Louis Mason, confidential attache of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, writes an authoritative account of The Weapons of the United States Army, with many illustrations. Mr. Mason believes that when the new magazine rifles have been issued the United States will have one of the best equipped armies in the world. Mr. Andrew Field's gives a dignified and loving private life. The paper includes about a dozen original letters of Dr. Holmes, and sets forth his relations to many of the literary men of his time. The genial humor of the Autocrat pervades all of the letters. Marion Crawford's novel, "Casar Bracco," reaches a strong climax in the elopement of a nun from an Italian convent with the hero of the story, a Scotch physician. This chapter has more dramatic intensity than anything Mr. Crawford has written previous to "An Errant Woollen." The scene changes to picturesque Tangier. Noah Brooks continues his anecdotal recollections of Lincoln, with particular reference this month to Secretary Chase and General Grant. Sir Edwin Arnold's is represented by a dramatic poem, "The Passing of Muhammad," describing the death of the Proprietor of Arabia. A stirring Montenegrin war ballad, "Luka Pilla," is versified by Robert Underwood Johnson from the Servian of Zimat, and is illustrated by R. Caton Woodville. A timely symposium on the forestry question, with contributions by eminent advocates of forestry preservation, ends with a sketch of Sergeant's plan of giving the care of forest preserves to the War Department. Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis gives a study of the condition of women "In the Gray Cities of New England," and Mrs. M. G. Van Rensselaer writes of "People in New York," of whom various types are pictured by C. D. Gibson.

We do not propose to tell here the story of the Latin Kingdom. It is too mixed, and the tale might not prove as interesting in miniature as it is in the volume under consideration. But all those who care to look up this period of history will find the volume under discussion a useful, and we believe trustworthy, guide amid its intricacies and perplexities.

LITERARY NOTES.

"A Traveller from Altruria," by W. D. Howells, will soon be published in Harper's Franklin Square Library.

The large majority of contemporary authors of international fame are small men physically. Kipling, Barrie, Jerome, Howells, Stockton, Stedman, Bret Harte, Mark Twain, Boyesen, Satur, are none of them above the medium height, and several of them are actually diminutive. Marion Crawford and Conan Doyle are tall, athletic-looking men, but they are the exceptions that prove the rule.—(The Evening Post.)

Under the title "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," a new historical romance will begin in the April number of Harriet Martineau's, and will continue through the remaining numbers of the year. The name of the author is a conspicuous figure in contemporaneous American literature, for the present with-held. Illustrations from historic material and sketches made amid the scenes of Joan's career will be contributed by F. V. du Mond.

An evening cloak, engraved by Baucé, several beautiful dinner, evening, and reception gowns, and other attractive fashions will distinguish Harper's Bazaar for Jan. 23. Among the literary features may be mentioned the first of a series of articles on house plants and their culture by Eben E. Rexford. This is entitled "The Window Garden in Winter." "Ice Sports on the Shrewsbury," by Adella K. Bradner, is timely and entertaining.

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LIVE ON SYMPOSIS.

REG VESAN ACCOUNT OF HOW THEY ARE CONDUCTED IN WASHINGTON.

A National Fest That Bids Fair to Take Up the Entire Time of the Senator and Congressman—The Power of Imagination Illustrated by a Story.

Copyright, 1895, by Edgar W. Nyce.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Since locating here for the winter I have received a cracker box full of letters from people who are getting up what they call symposiums on various questions of national interest, like "What woman would you select for a second wife?" and such vital subjects as that.

The writer generally says, for instance: "I am preparing a symposium on the question, 'Do you think that literary work done between meals is likely to endure?'

"I shall have the opinions of Dr. Thomas, Steve Brodie, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Karl and F. W. Wider, John L. Sullivan, Rev. Thomas Dixon, Bayard Tipton,

and little Ambrose been called away to his celestial abode we could have stood this perhaps, but he is just as now and is his own master, a fugitive, by his general air.

Little Ambrose sells sewing machines and wears an unimpressive beard, thus saving enough necktie money to buy a sidecar buggy. His necktie has dashes of olive green streaks work on the back and wrinkles across it like snail tracks on the beach. He still regards himself as strangely beautiful and rises with one foot outside the buggy, thus exposing to view a tight boot with immovable heels, such boots as those generally worn by the lost and undone.

Looking at little Ambrose at the age of 45, with a soft hat, formerly purple colored, but now faded to the color of the Bad Lands, and with that droop and sag of the stomach which tell of saturated biscuits and bacon messes, one would think that to burn those old tresses and sell the glass case would be no sin.

He is living with his second wife now and trying to draw her into his husband's pension, but a noted rival wrote to congress about it, and now little Ambrose has changed his name to Pauline.

In Englewood's justly celebrated congress of animals there were at one time 17 ferocious carnivorous animals of different species mixed up together in a big steel cage. They sat around there for half an hour, half of them on the Republican side and half on the Democratic side of the cage, looking fierce for the purpose of earning their salaries, but, in fact, perfectly at peace with each other. There was also a Positivist boar-hunting that seemed equally at home on both sides.

Seeing the senator from South Carolina continually lingering about Don Cameron's desk the other day reminded me of the peace that seemed to hover around Englewood's.

When Senator Vance was ill in the mountains of his own state and dying not far from his boyhood home, one day Senator Edmund's came up from the Black Mountain station and carried with him a basket of Vermont apples.

"I've been thinking of you a good deal of late, Vance," he said, "and trying to think of an excuse for coming down here. I remembered that as the Centennial North Carolina took the world's highest award for apples. I had some in my ore bin that I thought you might like, so I have brought down a basketful that I picked myself."

The stricken senator was a good deal affected by this, and then and there the two senators warriors staked arms to eat apples and tenderly talk of their peaceable boyhood in widely separated states.

Senator Proctor sends maple syrup every spring in the senate. He calls it "scattering sweetness on the desert air."

By doing this he has convinced the senator that most of our "genuine Vermont maple syrup" is made in Louisiana.

One morning in the house several years ago every member found on his desk a little jar of the finest and most fragrant of Lorillard's snuff.

Curiosity got the better of discretion, and before the prayer was half completed 27 states had voted on the Lorillard matter, while others were following down the borrowed checks of as many more representatives.

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UNDER ARREST.

Captain Jack Smith, the Leader of
Bull Hill, Caught.

He WAS TAKEN AT GUNNISON.

The Sheriff Has Gone to Get Him—History of the Riot Leader as Found in the Penitentiary Records at Canon City.

The leader of the Cripple Creek strike, Captain Jack Smith, alias General Johnson, has been captured. Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Bowers received a telegram from Sheriff A. J. Riley at Gunnison, Colo., which simply stated that he had under arrest Jack Smith. The sheriff telegraphed to hold him and last night he went to Denver on business and will start at once to bring his prisoner here. The sheriff had no particulars of the arrest, although he was not surprised to hear it as he has been hearing of the appearance of the gallant captain for several weeks in his old-time haunts.

The most prominent of all the leaders in the late troubles at Cripple Creek was Jack Smith. He was born in England and is over 30 years of age. He is well known in various counties of Colorado, especially in Las Animas, Fremont, Chaffee Park, Lake and Gunnison, and everywhere he has a reputation as a most desperate character. His description as taken from the penitentiary records embodies the information that he is No. 2890; that he is 5 feet 8 1/2 inches in height, complexion medium, eyes blue, hair dark brown, occupation laborer, slight scars on back of thumb and little finger of the right hand, large woman's head on left arm, India ink ship on right arm, scar inside little finger of right hand, full length India ink woman above elbow of right arm, full length India ink woman above the elbow of left arm, nose has been broken and scar on crown of head. His appearance in the criminal annals of the State dates back from 1879 when he was convicted of horse stealing and sent to the penitentiary. When he was discharged he was re-arrested for stage robbery by United States officers but was not convicted. In 1880 he was in Las Animas county engaged in his old occupation of horse stealing and was chased out of the country by the sheriff and his officers. Some time after this he appeared in the streets of Salida on horseback with a six-shooter in each hand and rode through the main street exposing his revolvers in all directions. His fire was returned by such persons on the street as had weapons handy and at last a well directed shot at long range brought him to the ground. The bullet hit him in the neck but did not penetrate to a fatal depth because it was so far spent. He bears the scar of it to this day. In 1881 he was again sent up for burglary and discharged June 12, 1883, according to the penitentiary records. In the period between 1883 and 1882 he was in the Coeur d'Alene and connected with or less prominently with the troubles there, and later spent some time in Idaho with the band of outlaws in the Henry mountains. Soon after his discharge from the penitentiary in 1883 he went to Cripple Creek. During the strike there he acted as leader and passed as an existing sign by him permitting people to pass through the lines. On July 29, 1884, he met a man in the streets of Victor, who recognized the horse that Smith was riding as his own and demanded its return. Thereupon Smith drew his revolver and ordered the man out of town and never to return. For some time he remained in hiding on the outskirts of the district in company with other outlaws who were popularly supposed to have camps near Wilbur and other places in the vicinity and in the South Park. Since then he has been reported in Indian territory with the Cook gang but many people doubt this.

DISTRICT COURT.

The Work in the Criminal Division Yesterday.

Following was the business in Judge Harris's court yesterday:

People vs. Dunn, motion to discharge overruled.

People vs. Simon Goldsmith, arraigned and plea of not guilty; set for March 14.

People vs. Peter Brown, charged with stealing a horse; Goudy defended and Blackmer prosecuted. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty and fixed the value of the property at \$30.

People vs. Dunn; in the matter of the motion and affidavits filed for change of venue, Attorney Ashton claimed that Judge Campbell had ordered that the papers be filed whether the money was paid or not. The clerk of the court said not. Judge Harris held the matter in abeyance until he can hear from Judge Campbell. He made an order that the clerk shall not receive papers for filing until the clerk's fee is paid.

People vs. Robert E. Lewis, new informations filed; plea of not guilty made.

Sergeant O'Keefe Dead.

Sergeant O'Keefe, once famous as the officer in command of the Pike's Peak signal corps, died in Denver Saturday night of stomach trouble. At the time of his death O'Keefe was serving as stoker of a fire engine in Denver and leaves a wife and son. He was about 40 years of age. O'Keefe spent two years in the naval school at Annapolis, but was discharged for hazing; then he joined the signal service and was sent to take charge of the Pike's Peak station soon after it was located; after leaving the service about 1882 he went into the railway mail service, in which he served for years and was a very efficient man. O'Keefe is well remembered by the older residents of this city with whom he was a great favorite. He it was who concocted so many "fake" stories about the old Peak. It was his custom to come down off the hill and spend his time loafing around the newspaper offices. He was a great favorite with old Major Price, who conducted a paper here in the early days and he it was who gave them circulation mostly, although many of them appeared in the Gazette. It was O'Keefe who started the story about a volcano in the Peak and the possibility of an eruption. It caused so much comment that even the Scientific American discussed it. His rat story is too well known for comment, and to this day the fiction of the grave of "Brin O'Keefe" is kept up on the summit of the Peak.

The J. S. Gov't Reports

show Royal Baking Powder

superior to all others.

Accept Note of the Preferred Substitutes

FOR

Royal Baking Powder.

BECAUSE inferior and cheaper make baking preparations are sold at wholesale at a price so much lower than ROYAL, some grocers are urging consumers to buy them in place of the Royal at the same retail price.

If you desire to try any of the preferred substitutes for ROYAL BAKING POWDER bear in mind that they are made from cheaper and inferior ingredients, and are not so great in leavening strength nor of equal money value. Pay the price of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER for the Royal only.

It is still more important, however, that ROYAL BAKING POWDER is purer and more wholesome and makes better, finer, and more healthful food than any other baking powder or preparation.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 108 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

"DOC" BOWERS DEAD.

A Well-known Denver Man Killed by an Explosion.

Denver, Feb. 4.—At 20 minutes past midnight the life was blown out of A. L. Bowers, who was generally known as "Doc," by a gasoline explosion in the room where he lay in bed at 1317 Seventeenth street.

Bowers was a man past 60 years of age, and one of Denver's antique characters. Of his early life very little is known. He came to this city over 20 years ago, and had been a steady resident here until his sudden and terrible removal from the world this morning. He engaged in various kinds of business for some years after his first coming to the city, but his chief occupation, and the one which gave him his semi-professional title, was vending patent medicines.

People who know him remember "Doc" Bowers most clearly as a sort of itinerant medical practitioner. He kept his office at various periods in different parts of the city, but most favored the downtown quarter. At one time he lived at Fifteenth and Larimer streets, then he kept a cigar store, a cane, knife and ring stand, and sold medicines besides a 1418 Seventeenth street. About six months ago fire started there late one night and the place was burnt out. Then he moved to the scene of his death.

PORTLAND MEETING.

The Annual Meeting Took Place Yesterday at Council Bluffs.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Feb. 4.—The Portland Gold Mining company held its annual meeting in this city to-day. Officers were elected and the reports of the retiring officers received. The report of the treasurer, James F. Burns, shows that the mines yielded \$563,747 gross value of ore from April 1, 1881, to Dec. 31, 1891. The suits against the company for \$265,000 have been compromised. A balance of \$30,000 is in the treasury.

The mines of the company are located in the Cripple Creek, Colo., district.

WRECKAGE IN THE NORTH SEA.

Lowestoft, Feb. 5.—A smack which arrived here to-day reports having passed wreckage for miles in the North Sea.

Fragments floating in the water suggested that the boilers of the Elbe must have exploded.

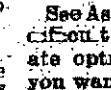
A WOMAN OF NOTE.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 5.—Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, wife of Rev. Dr. William E. Brown of East Orange, died last night, aged 68 years. She was the promoter of the scheme for the federation of women clubs throughout the country. She was a writer of note and known to charitable organization in many States.

FIGHTING STRENGTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The report of the Secretary of War sent to the Senate to-day fixes the aggregate of the State militia at 116,889 men, of whom 107,394 are privates. The total available unorganized military force of the country aggregated 9,592,806 men.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Root Puffer, gives "freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures Constitution; 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

See Asby for  fine Watch work, casket repair, engraving, and graduation. Person's attention. See him if you want the best. Ques. estab. www.ayersvegetable.com

As the name indicates, Hall's Vegetable Skillet Hair Renewer is a renewer of the hair, including its growth, health, youthful color, and beauty. It will please you to satisfaction. Price 75c. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

Unlike most proprietary medicines, the formulas of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and other preparations are cheerfully sent to any physician who applies for them. Hence the special favor accorded these well-known standard remedies by the World's Fair commissioners.

On Monday, Feb. 1, 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m. in Division 1 of the District court there will be a general call of the civil dockets for the purpose of setting court and jury cases for trial. By agreement of attorneys, cases to be heard by the court may be set for trial before Judge Lunt in Division 2, at any time during the intervening period.

Adverse suits filed in the District court yesterday were as follows: Keystone Mining and Milling Company vs. Robert Hughes, and in the Victoria No. 3 vs. Pocahontas; also the Keystone Company vs. Robert Hughes, and is the Nancy Banks advertising the Pocahontas.

"M. Bouet's lectures are entirely in the spirit of his books, most amusing and fascinating. His forte is his faculty of putting facts before all hearers in the most telling manner. His lectures run along like the gentle billows of the ocean. He holds his audiences in the palm of his hands and plays upon their emotions as easily as a shepherd on his pipes."—Boston Gazette.

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A City Election.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 5.—The Democrats carried the city election to-day, electing Voss, treasurer, by 700 majority. Last fall comptroler, by 400 majority. Last fall the city gave a Republican majority of 1,000. The issue was the A. P. A. the Democrats being opposed to the organization. Three Republicans were elected judges over the candidates endorsed by the Bar association. A majority of the aldermen are Republicans.

An Overdue Steamer.

New York, Feb. 6.—Up to 3 o'clock this morning the French liner steamer La Gasconne had not been sighted. She is now nearly three days overdue, as she should have arrived Sunday morning.

As the vessels of the line come and go like clockwork, the impression is gaining ground that she has met some end or mishap.

The vessel left Havre a week ago last Saturday. She has about 300 passengers, a full cargo of miscellaneous merchandise and the French mail. Her crew numbers about 150 men.

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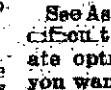
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to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the note of \$10 due Jan. 1, 1885, and which has not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust, but is still due and unpaid, and,

Whereas, Kirke H. Field the trustee named in said deed of trust is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act, and,

Whereas, The holder of the said note of \$10 due Jan. 1, 1885, has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said note according to the terms of said deed of trust.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and made and by virtue of the authority given me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting County Clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of said El Paso, sell the above described real estate with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said John Schot, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, to the highest and best price which the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said note and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 8th day of January, A. D. 1885.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County,
Colorado, Successor in Trust.

First insertion Jan. 10, 1885.

Last insertion Feb. 7, 1885.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.

In the District Court of the Fourth Ju-

risdicial District of the State of Colorado,

sitting within and for the County of

El Paso.

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